## SINKING FUND.

# Sale of Sinking Fund Lands.

THE FOLLOWING PIECES, PARCELS, OR

the same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure loans from the Sinking Fund, and forfeited by the non-payment of interest thereon.

Said sale will be continued from day to day until canvass. The leaders of the abolition party have

Lot No. fifty-six (56) in the county addition to the town of Port Wayne. Mortgaged by Franklin P. Randall and Mary Janehis wife. Loan, interest. etc., The w hf of the n e qr of sec 15, t 31, n of r 11 e, con-

taining 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by They demand your votes for Mr. Brough, or your David McClarren and wife. Loan, interest, &c., lives The penalty of not voting for him is to be

The n w qr of the s w qr of sec 32 in t 31, n of r 13 e, containing 40 acres. Mortgaged by John H. Klinger and wife. Loan, interest, etc., \$550 31.

oan, interest, etc., \$239.05,

Loan, interest, etc., \$339.43.

The e hf of these or of see 15 t 9 n of r 2 e, conw grof the se grof sec 7, in t 8, n of r 3 e. Mort-

the n e gr of sec 16, t 10, n of r 2 e. Mongage 1 by Lewis Prosser and wife. Loan, interest et

The s w grof the segrof see 21 in t 9, n of r3 e, Emily his wife. Forfeited and sold on a credit to John Bowlin. Loan, interest, etc., \$874 11. The w hf of the n w qrof sec 11, t 10, n ofr 2 e. Mort-

gaged by Jesse Moon and Mazy Jane his wife. Loan. erest, etc., \$402 98.

The w hf of the se grof sec 20, and the e hf of the tain 160 acres more or less. Mortgaged by George giddy with their elevation, they came to treat you A. Osborn and Margaret A. his wife. Forfeited and in advance as a conquered, subjugated province sold on credit to Sarah A. Vail. Loan, interest, These Governors of sister States tell the great

Commencing 4 26-100 chains w of the s qr sec corhence southwardly along the center of said road to The w hf of the n e qr of sec 34 in t 9, n of r 5 e,

interest, etc., \$554 56.

Lot No. 35 in the town of Columbus, as laid down in the original plat of said town. Mortgaged by Lewis Sims and Eliza Ann his wife. Loan, interest, otc., \$340 48.
The s hf of the w hf of the s e qr of sec 26 in t 9, n of r 5 e, containing 40 acres more or less. Mortgaged by John Bowlin and Ellen his wife. Loan, interest,

[CONCLUDED ON POURTH PAGE.]

#### From the Chicago Post. The Lawrence Massacre-Suppression of the Truth.

The Rev. Mr. Collver, of this city, who was appointed to distribute the funds raised in Chicago for the relief of the surviving victims of the Quantrill mussacre, has returned, and on last Sunday, in Unity Church, gave a report of his mission. The sermon, or the address, was perhaps one of the most brilliant and touching productions of the kind ever preached in this city. Every word was replete with feeling. Mr Collyer performed his duty with admirable fidel ity. He is an able and honest man. He uttered no word of condemnation and execration of Quantrill's brutal massacre that will not meet a ready approval from every man who has a heart Mr. Vallandigham. I take this important Presiand mind not corrupted by passions. It was a bloody massacre, and this report of Mr. Collyer of the abandoued and depraved calumniators who ful history of the most infamous massacre of the age we live in. But Mr. Collyer is also a man of on the fame and character of one whose enforced truth. He went to Kansas upon a sacred mission of charity. He carried bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked, and comfort and hope for the distressed and agonized families of the basely murdered victims. In simple but most thrilling language he tells the public of the manner and the extent of the terrible calamity. He wont no guilt in the conduct of the victim before him. to Kansas with his mind strongly impressed with political opinions concerning the men and measurement of the terrible calamity. He wont but gave way to the cry of "Crucify him," and at the same time, no doubt, political opinions concerning the men and measures there that have kept the country in agitation promoted and honored more thieves and public for so many years. Without in the slightest of Quantrill and his associate miscreants, he says in his report that had it not been for the deeds of bad men in Kansas, this bloody massacre of the guilty of no offense. He had simply made a best men of Lawrence would never have taken speech to the people. The Constitution which Mr. Lincoln had sworn to support guarantees in

Yesterday morning the Tribune of this city Yesterday morning the Tribune of this city published a large portion of Mr. Collyer's most admirable sermon, but it carefully suppressed one of the most important parts of the sermon—the what shall be thought of their candor? They very part necessary to a full and honest under- both knew that Mr. Vallandigham had commitstanding of the whole affair. The following ted no crime. They know it well, and every innote from a gentleman of this city who was pres | telligent Republican in the land knows it. The ent at Unity Church on Sunday last, and who heard Mr. Collyer deliver his sermon, will give the public enough to show how grossly the Tribune has mutilated that sermon, and how meanly it has suppressed the most significant, politically, part of the history of the Lawrence tragedy. The note to us says:

these Red Legs in their dishonest schemes that the Tribune so constantly assails that officer; spaniel, barks at the lipe from a said s

The Struggle in Ohio-Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, delivered at the Great Democratic Mass Meeting at Newark, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1863.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees addressed an immens Democratic gathering at Newark, Ohio, on Monday, Oct. 5. In allusion to the threats of John Brough, Govs. Yates and Morton, and other abolis, he offered for sale to the highest hidder, the bld. next, within the Court-house in the city of Indianapolis, be offered for sale to the nighest bidder, the bid
being equal to the amount chargeable, or such sum
as the Commissioners may be willing to sell for—

Northeast Mr. Vallandigham, in the event
of his election, shall not be inaugurated, Mr.
Voorhees spoke as follows:

> abandoned argument. They address you no longer as beings endowed with reason and entitled to its exercise. They do not ask your votes by appealing to your untrammeled judgements. They approach you now with threats. They assume the bullying tone of masters and slaves.

lives. The penalty of not voting for him is to be death and desolation to you and your homes. The w hf of the awqr of sec 28, t 2i, n of r 13 c, containing 80 acres. Mortgaged by Frederick Miller.

Loan, interest, etc., \$550 68.

death and desolation to you and your homes.

Mr. Brough himself comes before you with this demand of the highwayman—this threat of the demand of the highwayman-this threat of the brigand. He does not condescend to reason with you, but, placing the sword to your throats, That part of the w hf of the s w qr of sec 24 in t 30, n declares that, if you fail to elect him Governor, of r 12 c, bounded on the south by the lands of John H. L. Gerkie, on the s w and w by the centre of the Fort Vayne and Piqua Plank Road, on the past by the lands owned by the heirs and legatees of Hiram Philly, deceased, and on the north by 12 acres of the said w hf of the s w qr of said section heretofore conveyed to Jacob Fallor by Lewis Tisron and wife by the parties of the profile of fear and that is the choice of the and that is the and that is the choice of the and that but one choice, and that is the choice of fear and deed bearing date February 23, A. D. 1856; containing 23 and .95 acres. The tract of land hereby morting gaged, being all of the said w hf of the s w qr of said craven and pusillanimous in man. To prevent section 24, except 21 acres conveyed by Joseph K.

Edgerton and wife by deed dated November 1,
1833, to the said John H. L. Gerkie, and 23 85 acres
conveyed by William W. Carson by deed bearing
date of June 21, 1834, to Lewis Loquet, and 12 acres
majority? Who is it that wants to fight, because conveyed by said Lewis Tisron and wife by deed da- Mr. Brough cannot be elected Governor? Not ted February 21, 1856, to said Jacob Failor as afore-said. Mortgaged by Catharine Carson. Loan, interunder the laws. We will inaugurate no drama Lot No. 57 in the county addition to the town of Fort Wayne. Mortgaged by Erastus L. Chittenden. Loan, interest, etc., \$57.9.26.

The east 40 feet of lot No. 37 on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana. Mortgaged by Edward F. Colerick and wife. Loan, votes shall not make a Governor. He determines Beginning at the s w corner of the n c qr of sec 18, town 29 n, of r 15 c; thence running north on said quarter section line, 170 rods to the Pittsburg and trouble yourselves to go to the election at all Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; thence castwardly By one roll of his tongue he renders an election along said road to the out-lot in the town of Monroe-ville owned by J. G. Mariotte; thence southwardly on the line of said out-lot, 6 rods; thence south to south line of said quarter section to the place of be- vance. By one jesture of his hand, the bullotginning: containing 32 acres more or less. Mort-gaged by John W. Barchart and Mary his wife. box of Ohio is crushed to atoms, and John Brough reigns supreme over the Constitution, the laws and the wishes of the people. You wish to elect Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. Brough says that if you The s e or of sec 11 in t 25, n of r 14 e, containing do, your lives will be forfeited to the edge of the furrows across the bosom of your State. This is the issue, fairly stated, as presented in the taining eighty acres, and the north end of the whfof speeches of Mr. Brough. It is well to understand the whif of the se grofsec 19, in town 9, n of r3e, con- it fully, and determine now whether we are men taining 20 acres and two-thirds of an acre, and the s | enough to meet it, or whether we shall bow our necks to the galling yoke of a brutal despot-

ism. [Cheers.]

But Mr. Brough is not alone in this atrocious threat against the right of the people to select The wlif of the a e gr of sec 3, t 10, n of r 2 e, contain- their own officers. A few days since a most exing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by Abner traordinary scene was witnessed in the city of Clark and Adaline his wife. Loan, interest, etc., Dayton. Two Governors of neighboring States, one from Indiana and the other from Illinoiscontaining 40 acres; also the e hf of the n w qr of sec 28 in 19, n of r 3 e, containing 80 acres; also the n w qr of the s e qr of sec 28 in 19, n of r 3 e; also, the n e qr of language did they seek the suffrages of the free met there to give advice to the citizens of Ohio language did they seek the suffrages of the free a w qr of sec 28 in t 9, n of r 3 e, containing 40 acres.

All in the district of lands subject to sale at Jeffersonwille, Indiana. Mortgaged by Levin Knight and
grief their speeches on that occasion. They came before the people of Ohio with all the swaggering air of consequence which indicates Mortgaged by Abraham Bergan and Sarah A. E., his the public master instead of the public servant. They came not to persuade: they came not to They came not to persuade; they came not to reason. They came not to entreat; they came not to justify their ways and opinions with facts and argument. They came to command, to threaten, to menace and to terrify. Like the bloated Roman Consuls of old, intoxicated with power, State of Ohio that, if she dares to select a man as her Chief Magistrate who is obnoxious to them ner of sec 35 in t 10, n of r 5 e, thence running west and to the President, war will be levied against thence n 10 and to the s w corner of said section; her; though the people elect Mr. Vallandigham thence n 10 chains; thence e 34 80-100 chains to the yet he shall not be Governor; though your Con center of the Madison and Indianapolis State road; stitution declares him Governor who receives a majority of your votes, yet the fiat has gone forth the place of beginning. containing 35.65 acres more or less; the same being a part of the s ht of the s w and raforesaid Mortgaged by Elcy Jane and Illinois, that your Constitution shall be over Tingle and George E. Tingle her husband. Loan, turned and disregarded. They threatened the streets of your cities with blood, your fields with containing 80 acres more or less. Mortgaged by pillage, and your homes with desecration; for all George G. Gabbert and Christina his wife. Loan, these woes wait on civil war. The horrfble alpillage, and your homes with desecration; for all ternative was held up before you. Take Brough for Governor, or take civil war and the fate of Missouri. Are you slaves? Shall these men come here and crack their whips over your heads? Are you to be terrified like wayward children into submission? [Cries of "No,""No.,'] Does any decent member of the Republican party de sire to succeed upon such a principle? Does any member of that party, decent or indecent, expect the Democracy to submit to such an abom

> But these Governors at Dayton pronounced Mr. Vallandigham "a convicted traitor," and all the small dogs of party barking at his heels, have been vocal with the same cry. This is the reason which they assign for their own contemplated treason in resisting his election and inauguration. I might rest upon the testimony of Mr. Lincoln himself on this point, to show that the men who thus charge Mr. Vailandigham, are themselves convicted liars. The President expressly stated that Mr. Vallandigham was not sentenced to banishment for anything he had done, but be cause of what it was feared he would do. It is time this thing was met, fully met. The President did not find, even in his bigoted and blinded are now preving, like jackals and unclean beasts. absence enables them to do so with that impunity which cowardice always secures before it strikes.

"Convicted traitor!" Mr. Lincoln himself says Like Pontins Pilate, of hideous memory, he found plunderers than were confined in the prisons of Jerusalem during all the time that it was a Roexpress words the freedom of speech. To exer-

wanton, wicked tongue of slander should blister

when it utters this hackneyed and infamous

"A convicted traitor!" Convicted by whom and how? Not in your courts established to try criminals. Not before a jery, as the Constituti "The writer of this having listoned to the sermon defivered last Sabbath morning by the Rev. Robert Collyer upon the recent tragedy at Lawrence, desires to call public attention to the fact that the version of the sermon published in the Chicago Tribune is giaringly untures. The striking feature of the address, polltically considered, was its open and explicit statement of the fact that the best citizens of Lawrence, including business men, almisters, and sufferers by the recent calamity, gave it as their opinion that no such dreadful deed of vengeance would have been done but for the anwarrants of predatory raids made upon the border counties of Missouri by men who are professedly representing the feeling of the citizens of Lawrence, but who are in reality antweated solely by a desire to steal, plunder and spoilate. These men are popularly known as "Red Legs," and as wised by a notorious villain wearing the Federal eagle. The reversed gentlemen who preached the sermon (who, by the way, is an anti-slavery man of the most uncompromising type,) declared that he made the above statement, how can the Tribone justify itself to Mr. Collyer, or to the public, for truth and verseity, for graphic description, touching pathes and political significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, has not been equaled in Chicago for many at a significance, ha provides. Not, in any particular, according to It is because Gen. Schofield will not tolerate these Red Legs in their dishonest schemes that the Tribune so constantly assails that offers

tory. The brutal and ferocious Jeffreys, the vile and polluted Scroggs, the demoniac Robespierre, and the hellish Marat, all once talked just as wisely and flippantly of convicted traitors as Stanton, Brough, Morton, Yates, and Burnside do now. Nor, on the other hand, need Mr. Valure gress, and urging certain reasons why I should found the stanton of the service did I give public expression of my views as to the conduct of the war.

In the month of July, 1862, I received a letter from H. B. Curtis, Esq., and other gentlemen, requesting me to become a candidate for Conduct of the war.

host of bright names, in all ages and in all coun said: "We must conquor and conciliate." And tries, have been convicted traitors in the estimation of a ruling faction; but posterity has passed a judgment full of honor to their names as the friends of liberty and justice; and thus, too, will posterity deal with the name and character of of a citizen, I shall in good faith perform the one

state the conclusion to which the mind of a free-born American citizen inevitably arrives. You and I have a duty to perform toward these fees of constitutional government. We have heard their menaces We have read their declarations. Would that this statement was overdrawn. in plain view of all its consequences, we take our regard to the local existence of war. position. It is this: We will submit to the voice Is it the purpose of Mr. Lincoln to suppress or of the people if we are defeated at the ballot box. corrupt the elective franchise by the agency of position. It is this: We will submit to the voice You may juaugurate your Governor. We will the sword? offer no obstacles. On the contrary, we will assist, if need be, to carry out the will of the people of will not be the fight of Ohio alone. The friends | the Secretary of War. of the constitution everywhere will rally to your I will not stop to comment on the armed intersupport. Indiana has over one hundred and ference in the elections of Kentucky, Maryland, number one hundred thousand are able and will | memory of every citizen. sistance. It is a duty they will owe to God and gal trial, and inaccerated in military prisons, man. Illinois casts near one hundred and fifty without redress or appeal. strength would be enlisted on the side of pop- protection under a foreign flag. ular liberty, if party insanity will strike the For the first time in our history has an exiled York that she will have her choice next year? slaved, but determined to be free.

enslayed, no one is free. their legarthy and prepare for the conflict. never can restore our country to the happy, pros-Cowardice invites oppression. Defiance often perous and glorious position it occupied prior to stops its advances. But, whether it recedes or the war. Even Austria has conceded a Constiapproaches, it is the duty of men determined to tution and a parliament to Hungary, and before be free to remember that eternal vigilance is the the permanent Union of our States can be secured price of liberty. It may be hard to die-to leave | we must in good faith recognize the constitutional on earth; but it is still harder to a brave spirit generous amnesty to which they are justly entito lay his mouth to the dust and accept tled by their heroic devotion, even to a mistaken the polluting hoof of power on his prostrate neck. cause. During our war with Mexico our policy [Loud and prolonged appliause.] Nor, in such a was conciliatory. Peace commissioners accom conflict, will we fail. It will be as holy and just panied the army, and we seized the earliest op as that in which our fathers enacted the revolu- portunity to secure an honorable termination of tion. God and all just men will smile upon us. the war. And although an empire lay conquered sires to make such an awful experiment, it can be received us with the bitterness of enemies, parted done by attempting the policy of the Governors with us with the regret of friends. And at this of Indiana and Illinois and that of the Republi- moment the advocates of liberty in Mexico turn can candidate for Governor of Ohio. In that to us appealingly for aid. event, sad as it may be and terrible in its conse- In a war of invasion, one of two policies must quences, I call ou the Democracy of the nation, be pursued-to exterminate or conciliate. Can as far as my humble voice can reach, to rally any Christian man hesitate as to which policy with arms in their hands to the rescue of the should be pursued toward our countrymen, even principles of self-government. And in that hour, misguided as they are?

If I fail to do what becomes a man of free birth, The subjugation of the South; would be the

### Letter from George W. Morgan- Why He Leaves the Administration ... The Democracy only can Save the Union. BINGHAMPTON, New York,

To the Democratic State Committee of Ohio: GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed favor inviting me

September 28, 1863. (

to meet with the people, to consult with them upon the perilous condition of our beloved but unhappy country, has been received. Ill health rendered it imperative that I should

withdraw from the army, and, in May last, I tendered my resignation, which was accepted ou the 8th day of June. Since then, I have been absent from my home, under medical treatment, but hope soon to return to Ohio.

It has been, and still is, my conviction, that the dependent power, would end forever all hope of re union with them. They annually produce four million bales of coston, averaging five bellion at ten cents per pound. An export duty of ten cents per pound would vield to the Southern Government the enormous revenue of two hundred million dollars per annum. In other words, the entire administration of the Govern the highest, and buy at the lowest prices. With such a government, favorable treaties would be

ionists, a dangerous foe. that none but reasons of mighty moment could induce me, at this crisis, to solemnly declare that believe that the crisis, to solemnly declare that I believe that the only hope for the Union, and the security of our liberties, rests in the calm, patriotic, and, if need be, courageous action of the people at the ballot box, whereby the party in power may be displaced and a wiser policy be

Wishing to see the whole people united, and the war conducted with a view, single, to the preservation of the Union, two years ago, on my return from Europe, I declared in favor of the election of Governor Tod. Why? Mr. Lincoln election of Governor Tod. Why? Mr. Lincoln had solemuly proclaimed that he had neither the wery respectfully, your fellow citizen, George W. Morgan. wish nor the right to interfere with the institu-tions of the South; on the 22d of July. Congress by an almost unanimous vote resolved that the war was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, but simply for the preservation of the Union; and the convention which nominated Mr. Tod reaffirmed of the Democratic party, made use of the followthat resolution in its every letter. My views, then and now, were therein expressed, that I regret to say that in every particular has Mr. Lincoln disregarded his plighted faith.

Lincoln disregarded his plighted faith.

Lincolo disregarded his plighted faith.

While in the army, as a matter of military propriety, I carefully abstained from political action of any kind, and I do not know, to this day, the party predilections of some of the officers who composed my staff. They were faithful the State.

with Gov. Cony, and he will be Governor then, to place the State under martial law, and then arrest every traitor in the State, try them before court martial, prove them guilty, as we can do, for we have plenty of evidence, and string up the leaders and transport the minor class out of the State.

the ascendency in its proceedings. There have and competent: I asked no more. But once been many convicted traitors in the world's his- during my term of service did I give public ex

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1863.

landigham be ashamed of the company in which he will be placed by the historian. Russell, and Sidney, and Emmet, and Vergnaud, and a long ments. In declining to become a candidate, I

Clement L. Vallandigham. |Loud and long con- and maintain the other. But, having stated the threatening attitude assumed by Mr. Brough and the men who assist the Union, and Mr. Lincoln has assumed despotic him in this canvass, and also having stated the powers under the plea of carrying on the war. reason which they give for this bold and audacious It is then the duty of every good citizen to mainattempt at revolution and civil war, allow me to tain and encourage our gallant armies in resisting

of war if they fail to carry the election. We have the evil which threatens us. For the first time considered well their appeal from the ballot to the bullet—from the ballot-box to the cartridge box. We see them now in their true light as lawless revolutionists. The world will take notice of Virginia and from Maine to Louisiana, made the their infamous attitude. In plain view of it, and military paramount to the civil power, without

Let us reflect a moment before we reply. Was Connecticut a theatre of war during the Ohio, though it should be expressed against us. last gubernatorial election, when three thousand Is this fair? Is this enough? But reverse the Republican soldiers were sent to carry the elecscene. If a majority of the voters of Ohio, vo- tion against Thomas H Seymour, while, at the ting in accordance with law, shall decide the election for Mr. Vallandingham, we intend, in like manner, to remove every obstacle which may oppose his inauguration. If, in our attempt to control elections, why this distinction between to thus carry out popular will and obey the laws and the constitution, we are attacked by Brough, Hampshire a theatre of war on the 13th of March Morton and Yates, or all combined, -the Presi- last? If not, where was the semblance of excuse dent himself and all his followers,-then appeal- for the President to interfere in the elections of ing to God and the judgment of mankind for the that State; and why did he, by a gross abuse of righteousness of our cause, we will return blow power, dismiss Lieut. A. J. Edgerly of the 4th for blow. [Immerse and enthusiastic cheers.] New Hampshire Infantry, for voting the ticket If this infuriated and madened party wants blood of his choice? That act of supreme wrong was here in the North, it will then have it. And enforced by Special Order No. 119 issued by the they little dream what such a contest will be. It command of the President over the signature of

assaid Democratic voters Of that Delaware and Missouri-facts are fresh i ing to bear arms in a struggle for the right of For the first time have citizens been arrested self-government. They will come to your as | without a legal charge, condemned without a le-

thousand Democratic votes. They are with you in heart in this contest, and will be with you in will be the last-for the first time in the history hand if the Republicans make their threatened of this Government has a citizen been arrested appeal to battle. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa for exercising the invaluable right of free discusand Minnesota contain perhaps three hundred sion, and, in violation of the Constitution of his thousand more whose moral and physical State, been sent into exile, and forced to seek

blow which it threatens. But this is not all, banished man been chosen as the candidate of a Turn your eyes to the East. In such a conflict, great party, for the highest office within the gift will not the voice of New York, spoken by three of the people of his State; and if the citizens of hundred thousand Democratic tongues, be heard on one worthy of the freedom bequeathed to coming up from the sea side? Will she not meet them by their sires, for the first time will an exile such an issue? If Ohio can not have her choice be recalled from his banishment to act as the for Governor this year, what assurance has New | Chief Magistrate of a people sought to be en

Thus, too, will reason the great law and order I am forced to believe that the President either State of Pennsylvania, with her two hundred does not desire the preservation of the Union, or thousand Democratic hearts. Gallant New Jer | that he does not comprehend the means by which sey, and the chivalrous and indominable Democ | that end can be attained. In either case, we racy of New England, will all hail such a strug- need a change in the administration of the Govgle as their own. Ohio will be upheld by more erument. We want statesmen who can rise to a than a million of American citizens. [Deafening level with the crisis, and who will inspire conficheers ] Her right to popular government in the | dence from the lakes to the gulf.

right of every State in the Union. The blows This is the supreme moment in our history now aimed at her are aimed at all. If she can be The preservation of the Union is of vital interest; but the force of arms without magnanimity-Let American freemen everywhere throw off courage and skill, without justice and generosity some and those who make home a joyous heaven | rights of the Southern people, and grant them the

A million of men able to bear arms, animated by at our feet, we withdrew our armies at the con such a sentiment, cannot be crushed by a faction clusion of peace, without destroying a town or fighting to establish a despotism on the ruins of a dismantling a fort. Such was the wisdom and Republic. If Mr. Lincoln's Administration de | humanity of our course that the Mexicans, who

determined to die free, and bound to you by ties | bondage of ourselves, for it can only be effected of kindred friendship and common interest, then through the permanent agency of large standing strike my name from the books of your remem- armies, and their existence is incompatible with brance, and let the mildew of oblivion and dis liberty. On the contrary, the sword should be grace rest upon my name forever. [Tremendous entwined with the olive branch, and in letters of eternal light the constitution should be inscribed upon our battle flag. Such a policy, can and will preserve the Union, when adopted. Let the Southern people be made to feel that with the Union their rights will be secured; and that this sad war, caused by comparatively few men, North and South, will only be remembered in sadness and in tears.

It may be asked whether I agree with all the ndividual opinions of Mr. Vallandigham in relation to the war. I answer no; but I do agree with the platform of the convention which nominated him; to which he has pledged himself, and upon which, after mature deliberation, I take my stand. Mr. Lincoln has left me no other choice. He has made the issue between unlimited power and the constitution; between arbitrary arrests and banishment and civil liberty; between the bayonet and the ballot-box. The overwhelming nomination of Mr. Vallandigham was not in con recognition, by us, of the Cotton States as an in denendent power would sed forever all hope of he was striken down for the fearless exercise of

hundred pounds per bale, valued before the re-The general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, even in States removed more than a thousand miles from the theatre of war, is sufficient to excite the gravest inquietude in the mind ment—army, mayy, and peace establishments, of every citizen. Also it the ment—army, mayy, and peace establishments, dangerous measure be carried into execution, no of every citizen. And if this most mistaken and the world at large; while, with free trade living man can foretell the consequences which as to imports, they would always sell at may ensue. For my own part, I can only foreeagerly sought by the first class powers, and, instend of a friend, we would have upon our border a constant rival, and, in consequence of the aboliists is confined to party leaders. In solemn Entertaining these views, you may feel assured truth, they but dimly reflect the pent up passion

It is time, then, for us all to ponder and reflect before it is too late. The out spoken voice of the people at the ballot-box may yet convince the President that he has been wrongly advised. If these, my humble, but sincere and earnest views, are published, I respectfully request that the entire letter may be given, so that there may

be no misapprehension.

When I reach Ohio I will be ready to meet my

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS WOULD LIKE TO

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

our remarks on British labor and its results, in the manner which we suggested in our last article on the subject. We then spoke of the impossibility of expecting a calm examination of the important questions involved from men who were excited on the slavery question, and who would be sure to regard all argument on the subject as either for or against slavery. The Evening Post, with all its accustomed partisan anti-slavery prejudices, plunges recklessly over head and ears into the discussion, and fires away at the Journal of Commerce, "Democrats" and "slavery," in a column which only evinces its total failure to column which only evinces its total failure to appreciate the great question. But we would willingly pass by the blunder and the abolitionism of the Post, if by so doing we could provoke any free and open discussion of the labor question, trusting that truth might be evolved, and down the evisting could be a labor to break some good thus down the evisting could be a labor to break some good thus down the evisting could be a labor to break some good thus down the evisting could be a labor to break some good thus down the evisting could be a labor to break some good thus down the evisting could be a labor to break some good thus down the evision good to be a labor to break some good thus down the evision good to be a labor to b

some good thus done. The Post entirely misapprehends, and therefore misapplies our remarks. Let us repeat them,

and start from this point: "The simple truth to be learned from the lessons taught by such books is this: that a system of free labor has not yet been invented in Europe which pays the laborer a support for himself, devise such a system should be the labor of the philanthropist. It may, and probably would, require a law operating in two directions, the one

Now let our neighbor dismiss his foolish fears that we are arguing in favor of selling white Englishmen into slavery. We did not say nor hint, nor was it a necessary deduction from our remarks, that it would have been better for these poor English sufferers in want and shame if they banks who read only their columns, know what had been born under the system of Southern is in store for them. They attempt to drown all slavery in America. The Post seems to have discussion of the unpleasant theme by clamor drawn an inference that in that case we should not have had the record of 30,000 vagrant children, roaming lawless, farnishing the criminals of a country, nor the horrible details of starvation, vice and crime which crowd the pages of Mr. at issue. Once in a while, however, the dissati-Kay's book. But they would have suffered oth erwise, perhaps, and we made no such suggestion. where toul epithets and charges of disloyalty Reversing the comparison, however, we do say, cannot be safely used to cover it. In such cases, without hesitation, that if it were in our power to it would be amusing, if the subject were not too change the fate of the Southern slaves, their po- serious, to see the desperate shifts resorted to for sition and condition, to that of the British laborer. the purpose of avoiding the main issue, by papers inal, even to inhumanity, if we made the trans- ject upon its merits. The New York Times af position. We might perhaps challenge the fords a good illustration of this style. That Evening Post distinctly to answer the question, paper has not dured to print the Comptroller's "Would you advocate such an exchange if it programme, or, so far as we have seen, to call could be made?" But it would be a hard ques public attention to its leading points. Its only tion for a radical abolitionist to answer to the public, and we do not press it. All this, however, But a circular address to the banks has been is is of no importance on the main question, which sued and copied into the Merchants' Magazine is, how to devise a system of labor which shall do justice to both employer and laborer, which shall ism between the systems as announced at Wash be free from the evils of Southern slavery and of British barbarism. We want, the world wants, He cannot be called "a malignant" He doesn't

ful, this can only be done by enacting laws and

enforcing them, is too plain to need proof.

practical millenium, in which employers will do if possible, to refute. Does it do so? No! It all that is right and all that is generous, out of intimates that the "law, logic, and good taste" pure goodness, and laborers will fulfill all their of the document are questionable, but it does not part of the social contract as a delightful duty, "venture to question" them after all. There is and be economical and thoughtful of their children, avoiding all waste, and never getting into want and trouble. When that day is here we circular, and affixes "a scandal upon the reputashall, indeed, need no laws to regulate the relation between the two classes. The peaceful times of such a state of things are much to be desired; but until God spares poor men from sickness, insanity, old age, and other infirmities, small business. The real questions must be met, they will not come; and until they come, say for and neither speers nor abuse will serve in the a few centuries or thousands of years, it seems likely that labor must be protected and regulated by law, or else the laborer must sometimes s'arve, of banking designed and intended to drive all exand his children must sometimes grow up vagabonds. This regulation by law is no new thing in free countries. We have had the most ardent abolitionists among us here clamoring for laws thoughtful men in all the Middle and Eastern regulating the hours of labor, and protecting the States, and which will yet ring through the naemployed against the supposed encroachments tion. It has a voice which must be heard, be and oppress one of employers. We have also cause it is not a theoretical proposition, but a heard from year to year agrarian views urged on question of momentous practical issues. It has the people; and we often hear the enactment of no necessary connection with the progress of the laws for regulating the relations of rich and poor war, except at a single point, and that is more loudly advocated. We have a great many such question of expediency than of principle. If it laws in active operation now. We have seen were wise to make such a change as here pro social experiments seeking the accomplishment of a similar object by mutual agreement. But whether a financial transfer of this magnitude still civilization grouns under the result of its could be managed judiciously in the face of our labor systems, and the higher the nominal civilization the heavier the burden—the more barbaric touched, for the fundamental issue has still to be

It is not necessary to think of Southern slavery condition of society" in this country or in Eng- been carried. land, in the sense that abolitionists imply. Libof our poor would line our highways. We there shall succeed them? fore have laws to compel the rich to contribute ent substitutes for the compulsory payment of laborers. We have laws in some States, New of the poor to the man who will feed and take States than people imagine.

in every man who is not free to cut his own danger so long in silence. There are many and shamelessness It is against the fanaticism their trust. of such men that philanthropy has to labor, as well as against their false claim to be the only Vice President Hamilin's "Picture."

The idea that slavery exists in New England may startle some men; but it is there, if forced Cooper Institute, said: abor, without choice, is slavery; and it is at "We have a class of tended with great evils, separation of husband who very much want the Constitution as it is and and wife, perpetual breaking up of families, suffering, sorrow, vice and crime. The details are [Voices, 'Yes.'] I am very sorry indeed that abundant, known to every man who knows any they cannot have it. It is mere demagoguism, abundant, known to every man who knows any thing about what are commonly called the "poor laws of New England. We have ourselves seen examples of the inhumanity of these laws, which would shock the sensibilities of any one but a New England abolitionist. The present system of free labor in New England, New York, and other States, is little better than that of England. A careful investigation of the condition of the process in our cities would show a catalogue of her. poor in our cities would show a catalogue of hor- This is from the Vice President of the United rors rivaling some of those which Mr. Kay has States. It is a sneer at the Union as it was. It given. Let us not close our eyes to this truth. A was a sad day for us when a party got power in a given. Let us not close our eyes to this truth. A responsibility rests upon us which must be as sumed and borne. We have as much need to reform the present system of labor in Massachusetts as the system in South Carolina, and that reform, made in our day or within the next few centuries, must be made by limiting what abolitionists call "freedom," and extending, and improving, and enlarging, what is true liberty—to wit, the protection of the poor and the rich alike against injury, wrong, suffering and temp-

The enthusiast's idea of a Utopia, in which rich and poor will live loringly together, itself presupposes a state of moral servitude when the evil passions and propensities of man are to be kept in subjection by a sense of duty or the

superior law of love. Until that moral subjec-It is not surprising that the Evening Post, or any other radical abolition organ, should regard our remarks on British labor and its results, in

posed change in the system of banking in this country are still unanswered by those who are urging it. When the measure was at first introduced we discussed it, somewhat at length, upon down the existing sound banks for the sake of building upon their ruins a series of new institu-tions organized in a different manner, and subject to other controll, we were told that no such sub-stitution was intended. The Administration papers denied the truth of our assertion, when we charged that the Government intended that the new pets should supersede all existing organizawife, children and aged parents, in sickness and insanity, as well as in health, from the cradle to the grave. Such a system is what we want. To tions, and sneered at all arguments intended to lished. Hon. Hugh McCulloch, appointed by Secretary Chase as the official head of the new system, under the title of "Comptroller of the to compel the employer to pay, and the other to compel the employed to work; and this would much to his credit, openly avowed the intention give the one such a control of the other as to of the Government to establish the new system make it look much like forced instead of free entirely at the expense of the old. The two kinds labor. But it must come to something like that, of banks are not only not to share equally in the probably, after all." told distinctly that they must wind up their affairs and go out of existence.

It is true that the prominent Republican papers do not dare to publish this official document, and let those friends and stockholders of the old about "opposition to the government;" and al lude to the proposed change, when driven to mention it, only in those unmeaning generalities faction with the new measure crops out in a place reply to our argument is in abusive epithets This address is short, pithy and full of antagon ington. The author is not a "coppperhead." something better than either of those systems. edit "an anti government journal." The Times That, as long as human nature is frail and men sin- states that he is the president of a large and influential Wall street bank, and the editor admits his "loyalty." Certainly, then, here is an argument There are Quixotic men who look for a which that paper may condescend to answer, and, one thing which it dares do, however, and that it does. It assails the Magazine for publishing the tion" of that journal for venturing to publish a carefully written document upon the most inter-

esting financial question of the day! We respectfully submit that all this is very place of argument. Is it wise for the General Government to inaugurate and enforce a system isting banks in all the States into liquidation blotting even their very names out of existence This is the question which is startling sober and settled.

It may be said that Congress has ordained the as the substitute for English misery, as our pugnacious neighbor seems to imagine we would do. tion its wisdom. But this is not wholly true. There ought to be a golden mean between the Congress never designed such a sweeping change two systems, freedom and starvation, slavery and in the currency as is now proposed by the Treasfatness. That golden mean it is the object of ury department. It was supposed by many that the true philanthropist to find. It is idle to the two kinds of banks would go on lovingly to waste words in talking about "freedom," using gether, without mutual interference. If the policy that word in the cant signification now given it by so many. There is no such thing as "a free stated at the outset, the measure could not have

This policy it is both the right and the ir erty does not consist in the right to do as we terest of the public to discuss. The old banks please, work as we please, pay as we please, feed have doubtless many misdeeds to answer for, but Mr. Chase is the last person in the world sists in being so protected that others cannot harm us. "Free labor," in the proper sense of the term, is not freedom to work when, where, interest to the entire business community Any and for what wages a man pleases. Establish change in their management, or any general such a rule of labor, and it becomes necessary to interruption of their ordinary business, would tax the rich man heavily o save the lazy poor from starving. Adopt the Utopian idea of letting labor be absolutely free, and the rich man a blow at their very existence? What far also absolutely free from contributing to support reaching tides will surge through the land when the laborer when in suffering, and we would have they are winding up, before their capital is disa land full of starvation, and the unburied bones tributed and absorbed by the institutions which

The question regarding the wisdom of a Nato the support of the poor, and these are the prestional Banking Establishment, with its Federal control of the people's capital, its far-reaching political influence, its liability to corruption, England States too, by which we sell the labor fraud and loss of the public revenues, are too important to be treated in a paragraph, and may care them; and, in other States, we force them be reserved for further discussion. In the mean to work in other ways, and these are the laws time, the inquiry which is brought so prominently which compel forced labor. There is not a civil-before the public by the circular referred to, must ized country on earth in which there is not at be heard and answered. The Times may think present a system of forced labor and forced pay it strange that a banker who has stood zealously in active operation, and it was the Evening Post, not we, who said that that is slavery. Perhaps it turn to question its course, when the existence is. If so, there are more pro-slavery men and of the institution over which he presides is These fanatical anti-slavery men see a "slave" see in this connection is that he has faced the throat or his neighbor's, when he pleases. They are afraid you are inaugurating a system of "slavery" whenever you propose to limit the right of a man to bring up his children in vice right of a man to bring up his children in vice right and betray the interests committed to

Vice President Hamlin, in his late speech at the

"We have a class of men among us in Main

alike against injury, wrong, suffering and temp- to be laughed at for sorrow over the loss of suc

the United States which they have always felt. It has been their great ambition to change or pervert it. Not being able to succeed in peaceful times, they have seized the opportunity of war to accomplish their desire.

The rebels are in precisely the same condition, They too don't want the Union as it was. They are as much opposed to it as Hamlin. They say it was a house divided against itself, that would not stand; and they propose to take their part of the house, and have Hamlin & Co. to take theirs. Believing as they and Hamlin do, we submit to any tribunal in the world, to say which is the more just and generous, these Southern rebels, or the Northern ones.

This house was a common inheritance. There was a way to change it, whenever two-thirds of the State would propose and three-fourths ratify the change. Each party that desired to change the house, had the right to seek the change in a

constitutional way. But one side assumes to take their half of the house and fit it up to suit themselves, and have the other to take their half and adjust it to their

The other faction say no. We must fix up both halves to suit ourselves. We will not consent to let your half remain as it was, and assert our rights in it; but we will change it by force to suit our notions, without regard to laws or constitutions. Now, one side has no more right to make this arbitrary change than the other had to run off with one half of a common and indivisable inheritance. Both are rebels and revolutionists. They don't like the Government we have had; and when they swore to support it they didn't intend to keep the oath if they found an opportunity to do otherwise. Both now sneer at the Government they swore to support. They think a man a knave or a fool who would regret

Now, there is no doubt but that three fourths of our people are the poles apart from these two factions, and having the power, why do they not take the control of the Government out of hostile handsb Why did the people ever commit the honor of the Union to men who proclaimed in advance their dissatisfaction with it? Why do they now allow it to remain under their control? We shall see on Tuesday if the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania are really for the Union, or if they agree with this Northern faction, that the Government must be changed or something else be substituted for it .- | Louisville Journal.

We think, from present indications, that something else is substituted for it.

# A Rosy View of the Rebel Cause-What the London Times' Special

Correspondent at Richmond Says. The London Times publishes letters from its special correspondent at Richmond to 7th September. The writer makes the assertion that the secessionists are stronger and in better heart than ever. He declares that they are better provided with everything than they were at the beginning of the war, and pronounces the blockade of their ports the veriest farce. He asserts that on the facility enjoyed for running the blockade, the Confederate government founds a demand that the blockade shall be declared illegal and nonexistent by the nations of Europe. We make a

few extracts: "There are three powder mills actively at work in the Confederacy, and the daily supply of pow-der exacted for the Confederate armies in the field and for the sea-ports, which are defensively occupied, is fully furnished by two of these mills, whereas the third and largest has been for many months past engaged in manufacturing superfluous powder, which has now grown into a large reserved stock, and is being daily and rapidly increased. Take another item.

"There were lost to the Confederates in the first half of July no less than 50,000 muskets. The reader will be surprised to learn that fully this amount of muskets has, during the last seven weeks, been successfully introduced through the blockade, to say nothing of cannon and multitu-dinous other supplies of all kinds. It may be conceived what are the chances of subduing a rebellion in a country which not only possesses all the resources of the Confederacy, but also sucks in supplies to any extent from beyond the

"Wilmington, Mobile, Savannah and Galveston have still to be reduced, and it is believed that two out of these four places will defy the utmost malice of the Federals. Along the whole Southern coast, from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, there are altogether 189 ports and inlets, of which only an infinitesimal proportion has fallen into the hands of the Federals. What chance is there of such a country being effectually and altogether cut off from receiving the slender supplies which she requires to keep her alive, and supply all that is requisite for her resistance?

"In a large portion of the Confederate States, the harvest last year was unusually deficient, and consequently, during the spring months of the present year, there was considerable anxiety about the supply of food. All such anxiety has now disappeared in presence of the bountiful and abundant harvest with which, during this current year, the Contederate States have been blessed. I am assured that the abundance of cereals is such that it would supply the whole population for three years to come. Nor is the abundance confined to cereals. The crop of vegetables is such as would amaze any Englishman of the

The commerce of Charleston is four times greater than the aggregate of commerce enoved by all the ports of South Carolina before the war, and that it amounts to \$1,500,000 per month, or \$18,000,000 per annum. One circumstance has occurred since President Davis delivered his message on January 1, which it will not be easy for European governments to overlook. Early in January the ordnance bureau re-solved to import, in vessels of their own, sundry government stores which were requisite for the Confederate army and navy, and directed vessels to be purchased in Europe with this view. These government vessels commenced their trips in the middle of January, and, during the seven months intervening between that date and the middle of August, ingress and egress from Confederate ports was in forty-four instances safely effected; or, in other words, twenty-two round voyages were made by them.

"No vessel belonging to the Confederate Gov-ernment has hitherto been captured by the Federals; it is hardly too much to say that, with rare exceptions, the Government vessels come in and go out without molestation. In answer to the alegation of Lord Russell, that most of the vessels which are engaged in running the blockade are insignificant crafts, which draw only three or four feet of water, and slip along the coast, statistics will be shortly laid before the Foreign Office, giving the bulk and tonnage of these vessels, and especially of those employed by the Confederate Government.

The inference is irresistible. The blockade of the Confederate ports is the veriest farce. Whether it is for the interest of England to ignore the fact abundantly manifested during the last two years, that a blockade such as the Federals have maintained is practically inoperative, and that steam vessels can pass in or out at will, I am unable to discover; but there can be no question as to the fact that, unless England is able (contrary to all probability) to enforce a very different kind of blockade from that which the federals have maintained, the cogency of this great weapon of maritime warfare is hereafter at an end New principles of international law will have to be laid down; but, in the meantime, the inconvenience which England will shortly experience, if she persists in regarding the block-ade as effective, cannot fail to be apparent to

the least intelligent.
"Each month increases the number of Confederate cruisers at sea, and hitherto all the efforts of the Federals to sweep them from the ocean have been failures. Many of our readers are aware to their cost that the Federals (although imbecile against Confederate privateers and men-of war) are terrible against English commercial vessels, not only when overhauled between Nassau and the Confederate coast, but also between England and Madeira, and between Madeira and Nassau. In presence of this fact, what is to prevent a Confederate cruiser from stopping the Persia, or, the Great Eastern, when bound for New York, and, in conforming with an undoubted rule of international law, seizing any goods which are contraband of war? The second article of the treaty of Paris is to the effect that the neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the ex-exception of contraband of war. It will be found, if this war last many months more, that the for-bearance which has hitherto been shown by the Confederate cruisers, must have a limit."

The Russian fleet will remain all winter